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THE SUN, New York city. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that prespect

Local, News.—The City and Suburban News Eureau of the Ustreo Prios and New York Associated Priess had 21 to 29 and street. All information and doc-uments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Nominations Not Yet in Order.

A curious misunderstanding on the part of the Boston Herald appears in the subjoined paragraph from that esteemed Cuckoo:

" THE SUN has found a Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. He is John T. Mongan of Alabama. THE SUN supports him on a platform of 'a vigorous foreign policy,' as the phrase is. We fear Mr. Monoax will not fill the bill, however. He has ample brains, and when he came to Boston to speak, not many years ago, he was very sound on the tariff. But Mr. Momoa's has been as foolish on the currency as he has been wild on the subject of foreign relations. Worst of all, he is one of the few surviving types of the old ned Southern statesman. They went by with

There is more about Mr. Morgan, all based on the Herald's supposition that THE Sun has nominated him for President.

If our esteemed contemporary had read with its glasses on, it would have perceived that THE SUN did nothing of the kind. Nothing was said about Mr. MORGAN as a Democratic candidate for President. Our suggestion was merely that the vigorous Americanism of Senator MORGAN fitted him to be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the next Democratic National Convention. and that any platform made by him would be sure to be sound on the great questions of the protection of American citizens, the enforcement of American rights, and the advancement of our interests abroad. There is no doubt about that: but we have

not nominated Mr. MORGAN for President. The recent leading article in the Washington Post, setting forth with clearness and spirit the reasons why the Southern States should no longer be regarded as a section barred by the memory of the war of thirty years ago, from all consideration in the matter of Presidential nominations, has attracted a good deal of attention throughout the country; and Senator HILL's prompt and generous approval of the sentiments expressed in the Post's article, has greatly stimulated the discussion of this very interesting subject. It is well that the general question of the availability of Southern Democratic statesmen for the Democratic ticket of next year should be considered and debated from every point of view. Is the race open now at last to Southerners? Does there remain a single good political reason why, if the right man personally for President happens to be a citizen of one of the States which were in rebellion a third of a century ago; happens, indeed, to be one who actually participated in the attempt to secede from the Union, he should therefore be regarded as disqualified for the nomination and the office? The time must come when this peculiar and traditional disqualification will cease to operate. Has it come yet?

We are ready to say that in our opinion the substance of the old objection to a Southern candidate has melted away, and nothing but the shadow remains. As between a Northern candidate and a Southern candidate for the Democratic nomination, the only things to be considered in 1896 are individual merit, the quality of the individual's Democracy, and, we may add, the

sturdiness of his Americanism. It is a quite different thing to nominate at this time any particular statesman. Southern or Northern, as the next Democratic candidate for President. That, in our opinion, would be decidedly premature. Let us see first whether there is to be a Democratic ticket in the field, a Democratic organization to support a Democratic ticket, and a Democracy to go to the polls.

Will She Call at Corinto?

The armorelad Monterey, Capt. F. J. Higginson commanding, now at San Diego. is under orders, we believe, for Callao, the affairs of Peru having prompted the sending of an American war vessel thither.

Yet it would occasion no great surprise, we think, if her instructions should lead her to stop for a time at Corinto, on the western coast of Nicaragua. The time allowed for compliance by that republic with England's peremptory demands ends, we believe, about the middle of next week. Thus far there is no public indication that Nicaragua has complied with them, or has made preparations for doing so. She certainly es not think she ought to pay the damages demanded of her for the expulsion of

Vice-Consul HATCH, or any sum whatever. The question arises what England will do if Nicaragua continues to refuse to pay, beyond the period thus arbitrarily fixed. Will she bombard a Nicaraguan town or land her forces and seize a Nicaraguan Custom House? Recent news from Panama indicated that the powerful protected cruiser, Royal Arthur, then at that port, would proceed to Corinto, to be ready for whatever might be required of her there

by the British Government. The situation at Corinto may, therefore in a few days become quite as interesting and important as the situation at Callao The Monterey, a heavily plated coast defender, carrying a pair of 12-inch and a pair of 10-inch guns in her turrets, is a substantial craft to represent us in either harbor in looking after American interests and rights. The fine cruiser Olympia is also available at Santa Barbara.

Hawaii Must Come In. The recent mass meeting, at Honolulu, of natives who favor annexation to the American Union, is significant. Its importance need not be overdrawn. No doubt a majority of the natives of the islands do not yet sympathize with the movement. They probably still cling to the notion that in some way the Queen may yet be restored to power. A rumor prevails among them that England may interfere to do this; while, of course, it may take a long time for them to get rid of the pernicious notion that Mr. CLEVELAND is still able to overthrow the republic and

set un the throne. Yet it is much to find that some of the more intelligent of them already understand that royalty is a lost cause in the islands. This feeling must spread more rapidly when a half white like ex-Marshal HOPKINS, so long a strong partisan of LILIUOKALANI, gives up the hope of restering her, and publicly advocates, as he did at the mass meet-

NEUMANN, too, whose visit to Washington as the ex-Queen's attorney will be remembered sent a letter in favor of annexation.

To what is this movement due? Is it partly to the belief that with annexation the natives will be better off and politically stronger? With the power of the United States to uphold the Government recognized as lawful, they may expect amnesty for the political prisoners, a relief from "bayonet law," and an extension of the suffrage. Thus most or all of the friends of the

present Government and some of its bitter enemies are working to the same end. The former recognize the value of having the trong and sure defence of the American Union against both domestic malice and forrigo levies. They are also bound by ties of interest and sympathy to our land. The royalist annexationists may hope to get a better share of home rule through admission to the Union, and to turn the numerical strength of the natives to better account.

Is it not evident that this leavening proc ess, going on in two opposite quarters, may soon leaven the whole lump? Mr. HOPKINS did not measure his words in showing his hatred of the present Government of Hawaii, but, he added, "annexation will rid us of it." As for those who overthrew the rotten throne, their first step, as we all know, was to apply for admission to the Union. Can many years pass before Hawaii is with us

Venezuela's Thanks.

The resolution of Congress recommending arbitration for the settlement of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, has already been gratefully acknowledged by the former country. A vote of appreciation has been passed by the Senate and House of Representatives at Caracas, and there is talk there of a popular memorial of thanks to be signed by hundreds of thou

sands of citizens. Meanwhile no response whatever, so far as we remember, has come from England, the other party to the dispute. Why is this ! Why is not a vote of thanks to Congress for its wise and friendly suggestion passed in the British Parliament? We have seen many members of the latter body recently joining in a memorial urging upon our Government the virtues and beauties of arbitration, in solving peacefully the disputes of nations. At the very last session of Congress that memorial figured, it having been

signed by 354 persons. And yet do we find even one member of Parliament lifting his voice for the arbitration of the Guiana boundary quarrel, by proposing that Congress should be thanked for recommending it, and that the suggestion should be heartily accepted ! It is true that England is willing to go to arbitration on a part of the claim of Venezuela, after first seizing what is apparently nearly half the area in dispute. But she does not propose, we believe, in her arbitrations with the United States, that either she or we should enjoy so extraordinary a privilege.

We fear that it makes a difference to JOHN BULL whose ox it is that is gored.

Mayor Strong and Mr. O'Brien.

Mayor STRONG's promise of a Police Commissionership to Sheriff James O'BRIEN was the natural consequence of the personal and political relations between the two Reformers.

The political discoverer of Mayor STRONG was Mr. O'BRIEN. He first picked him out as an eligible candidate for the office, and it was to his sympathetic and ardent heart that Col. STRONG first confided the ambition for a public career by which he was possessed. Hence, long before the name of the dry goods merchant appeared among the candidates for Mayor discussed by either the Republicans or the Committee of 70, Mr. O'BRIEN, loyal to his friendship, began to boom him for the nomination. He started by artfully talking him up in private conversation, and gradually extended among politicians the knowledge that there was such a man, and m to thinking of his availa possible candidate for Mayor. With the skill of an adroit politician, Mr. O'BRIEN first simply threw out the suggestion, that it might be planted in

the minds of his fellow Reformers. Then, cautiously, but industriously, he proceeded to cultivate its growth, not claiming to be himself the originator of it, but rather seeking to produce the impression that it was the spontaneous expression of public sentiment. Then he became bolder. and went about proclaiming Col. STRONG's nomination at the head of the fusion ticket

as a foregone conclusion. This was all before the Reform move ment had taken positive and definite shape, before the Republicans had been diverted from their purpose of nominating a straight ticket of their own, and before the Committee of 70 had established its shop for political bargaining, and for the sale and distribution of municipal and judicial offices at the price of votes and of canvassing activity pledged by different political or ganizations or factions. It went on with the knowledge of Col. STRONG, whose political coach and manager O'BRIEN was. The two men understood each other's ambitions and purposes thoroughly. Col. STRONG was the principal, secluded from observation in his bank parlor: O'BRIEN was the outside agent and promoter working in his interest among the politicians, professional and amateur. His was the laboring oar. The task of laying out the course was borne by him cheerfully, and performed by him with assiduous industry and loyal devotion.

When the Committee of 70 began to stack the cards to bring out its bargain and sale ticket, ROWDEDOW GRACE, one of the most troublesome elements in the proposed combination, threatened to spoil the game by throwing up his hand. His man, Scott, now Corporation Counsel by Mayor STRONG's appointment, denounced the Republicans because they made it an absolute condition of their entering into the fusion that they should have the candidate for Mayor. They did not require the nomination of any particular man, but they exacted that he should be a straight-out Republican, known to the party and its politicians as such. This was not an unreasonable demand, for the only calculable assets of the combination would be the Republican vote of the city, 100,000 or more. All else was mere speculation. The whole strength of the GRACE faction of disappointed office seekers and their followers had been shown by the actual measurement of votes to be 10,000 at most. Moreover, the position of Scott to the nomination of a Republican for Mayor was the more impudent, because a few years before he had obtained from the Republican Convention a ratification of his own nomination for that place, though he is a nominal Democrat; and from the Republican party he received four-fifths if not five-sixths of the vote cast

for him as the defeated candidate. It was only at the last moment that Row DEDOW GRACE was conciliated and fixed in the combination. His price was all the rest ing, aunguation to the United States. PAUL | of the offices on the fusion ticket except the

Mayor, and presumably the appointment of his man, Scott, as Corporation Counsel, in case of its election. It was big pay; but ROWDEDOW is no slouch of a politician. He forced on the Committee of 70 a list of candidates, only one of whom could be called even respectable, all professional politicians and chronic office seekers. He made a bluff and he raked in nearly all the stakes. He has also been increasing his pile ever since Mayor STRONG's election. The Republicans are driven into the background, confused, discomfited, and exasperated. ROWDEDOW GRACE is in the forefront, the master of the situation. Scorr is wielding in his interest the great and powerful patrounge of the Corporation Counsel's office.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN exacted nothing from the Committee of 70 as the price of his support of the ticket and he got nothing. He was in the combination as the trustee of Col. STRONG's political ambition, and he was loyal to his trust. His fidelity to the dry goods merchant, whose path to the nomination he had smoothed with long, patient, and skilful industry, was complete. It is not too much to say that Col. STRONG would never have been Mayor of New York except for SHAMUS O'BRIEN. Probably, except for SHAMUS O'BRIEN, he would never have been thought of as a candidate for the office. Mr. O'BRIEN bore uncomplainingly the snubbing of the Committee of 70. He allowed himself to be put completely into the shadow of Rowdenow Grace, whom he does not love. He did not resent his treatment as a political factor of no consequence, or at least as a politician and an individual with whom the stolid respectability of the Committee of 70 was shy of associating publicly. Through it all he was unflinching in his loyalty to Col. STRONG, his political child.

Was he absolutely unselfish and totally disinterested in this devotion displayed in incessant and energetic activity throughout the canvass? Such an inquisition into the motives of Mr. O'BRIEN is unfair, and certainly Mayor STRONG has no right to make it. His obligations to Mr. O'BRIEN directly assumed in their early alliance and generally binding on him after having accepted his service, should rather control his conscience and dictate his present duty toward him. Men now near to Mayor STRONG are urging upon him the sacrifice of Mr. O'BRIEN as a necessary concession to the respectability of which he and they stand in fear. They say that even the suggestion that he was going to keep his promise to his friend and loval supporter, has so far degraded the office of Police Commissioner in respectable estimation that squeamish men are loath to go on that Board. These are considerations which cannot enter into the mind of an honest and honorable man. They are treacherous counsels. No man in public life who is ambitious of a political future, or who desires or deserves the public esteem and respect, can listen to them for a moment. Perfidy in politics is always ruinous. In every relation of life it is infamous and detestable.

Is the Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN qualified to be a Police Commissioner? That is not the question under the circumstances; though, judging from his appointments already made, Mayor STRONG will select no better man. The question is whether Mayor STRONG is an honorable or a dishonorable man, faithful to his word or treacherous whether he will go ahead manfully and dis charge an obligation of honor and fidelity without counting the consequence so far as Mugwump opinion is concerned; or whether he will begin his three years' administration as Mayor with an exhibition of perfidy and moral cowardice?

The Manitoba School Question.

The Canadian Conservatives seem likely to be seriously weakened in the approaching general election by a recent act of the Dominion Government, which, though constitutionally warranted, has aroused sectarian animosities and revived provincial jealousies of federal authority. We refer the overriding of certain enacted by the Legislature of Manitoba to the detriment of the Catholic minority in that province.

To understand the cause of this collision between provincial and federal authorities, we must recall the conditions upon which Manitoba became a member of the Canadian confederation. Among the provisions of the Dominion Constitution known as the British North America act of 1867, which were accepted by Manitoba in 1870, was the following: "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." Moreover the Manitoba act of 1870, which forms the provincial Constitution, contains a clause practically identical with that just quoted. Now, it is undisputed that at the time of Manitoba's entry into the confederation. the numbers of the two religious organizations were about equal, and that in 1871 the Manitoba School Board was organized in accordance with that fact. Half the members were Catholics and half Protestants, and the two sections received power to regulate each its own schools as regards morals, discipline, religious teaching, and the choice of text books. But in 1890, when the Protestants had come to number 132,000, while the Catholics remained stationary at 20,000, the Manitoba Legislature passed certain acts abolish ing the dual character of the School Board, placing schools of all denomi nations under a single system, and compelling them to use the same text books. Moreover, the local authorities in each district were empowered to levy a school rate on all taxable property, while schools not conducted in conformity to the provisions just mentioned, were excluded from any share in the proceeds of the rate. It follows that Catholic citizens were compelled to support their own schools by voluntary subschool tax from which they get no benefit.

scription, and at the same time to pay a Against this provincial legislation an ap peal was made to the Governor-General in Council, and their right to intervene being disputed by Manitoba, the decision of the Imperial Privy Council was invoked. That tribunal recently affirmed the competence of the Dominion Government, which accordingly issued a so-called remedial order to the Manitoba authorities, directing that the school laws in question should be so modified as to restore to the Catholic minority the rights of which they had been deprived. Thus far the Manitoba Legislature has forborne to obey this order, and there is a growing feeling among the Protestant majority that it would be better to withdraw from the confederation than submit to dictation in local affairs from Ottawa. What emphasizes the political gravity of the incident is the fact that the Protestants of Manitobs command

the ardent sympathy of the Orangemen of Ontario, without whose cooperation very few Conservative candidates can hope to be returned from that province to the next Dominion Parliament

If Manitoba were a State in the American Union, her Protestant majority would have the power to manage their schools as they wish; and under like conditions the same exclusive control would be exercised by the Catholic majority in Quebec.

The Kern Bill.

By the provisions of Article II., section 26 of the present Excise law of this State, there is established a proprietary interest in liquor licenses, conditioned on the formal acquiescence of the Board of Excise in this county. This section declares that any person in this city having a license from such a Board may "sell, assign, or transfer such license during the term for which it was granted to any person, persons, or corporation; and the Board of Excise may thereupon grant to such person, persons, or corporation a permission to carry on such business upon the licensed premises during

the balance of the term of such license." Under this provision of the law a liquor license in New York has a definite commercial value, and as no new license is granted under a rule of the Board to any new saloon unless by the surrender of the previous license, such a license becomes a valuable thing and in consequence licenses for selling or transfer purposes have a greater value than on their face appears, the current tax rate being \$250, though the yearly tax exacted by the city is \$200 for a

Under the existing rule of restriction maintained for several years in the interest of tranquillity, sobriety, and good order, the number of saloons has been limited; and wholesale dealers, property owners, and others have invested large sums of money in the decoration, embellishment, and extension of saloons, in the application of new conveniences and fixtures, and in the intro duction of improved appliances and mechanical patents. The total sum now so invested in New York city saloons in chattels and

fixtures is in excess of \$5,000,000. The KERN Excise bill, now pending in Al bany, proposes to wipe out the limitations heretofore established in liquor selling. It does away with all present restrictions of number and neighborhood, and makes liquor selling free to all ou payment of the tax By this act, if adopted, the security of which we have spoken, and of the licenses used as collateral in securing them, would be impaired. A license would be no longer assign able or attachable for debt.

In addition to the loss from the deprecia tion of the value of fixtures and of the extraneous value of licenses, there would be a corresponding impairment in the value of the "good will" of New York saloons, many of them firmly established only after many

years of effort and attention to business. The KERN bill seems certain to invite the vigorous opposition of the vast brewing and distillery interests of New York, of land owners, many of them holding leases of long tenure with saloon keepers, of foreign in vestors in American brewing and distillery securities, and of retail dealers generally The more serious opposition to the bill wil come from other sources and other persons notably those interested in the mainte nance of charitable institutions and those having regard for the sobriety and order of the city and its right of protection against new tax burdens; but the interests we have here mentioned have perhaps more substantial reasons for opposing the KERN bill than the other agencies we have named; and a hard fight is probable in Albany in conse-

Call all hands to record a reform to the credit of the new municipal administration. Col. WARING is the responsible agent. The removal of the idle trucks from the public streets is a distinct and unquestionable reform, satisfactory to contemplate, and good to enjoy.

Mr. MAXIMUS WILLETT RIVINGTON offers as a justification for a statue in this city to WILLIAM the Silent this passage from MOTLEY "'Father William' of Holland is in no indirect way responsible for American independence. At Concord and Lexington, I have heard, echoed the shots of BRILL and ALEMAAR and the siege of Yorktown has seemed the necessary corollary to the relief of Leyden Every blow dealt PHILIP II., GRANVELLE, MARGARET O Parma, Alva, Reguesers, Don John, and Alexands Farnese weakened George III., Lord North, Hows, an CORNWALLIS; and that bulwark of American liberty Harvard University, with its offspring, the comm

schools and the colleges of this country, was founded at Leyden fifty years before the Mayflower sailed." This would still leave the proposed representative of the Holland Society pretty far fetched. WILLIAM was a very impressive character Treated by MOTLEY he is a personage of absorb ing interest, to Americans particularly. The credit due him, though, on account of Harvard College must in fairness be challenged in behalf of every great European agent of our contemporary civilization; and unquestionably the first of these champions was CHARLES MARTEL, who turned the issue between Saracenism and Christianity in the latter's favor at Tours in 732. But for that incomparable victory "the interpretation of the Koran," says Gibbox, "might now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits might demonstrate to a circumcised per ple the sanctity and truth of the revelations of MOHAMMED.

Let us have an end of this happy-go-lucky license, under which those desiring it can in th name of history or literature or science pay a public tribute to the memory of almost any noted foreigner in whom they may become interested. If the breadth and dignity of Wil-LIAM's character were doubled it could not prevent his statue from being a freak and an eccen tricity in New York. Let our Demi-Dutch fellow citizens honor their ancestry, and record the Dutch element in the history of this city in some less pretentious and more natural way.

It is a curious thing that Japan holds national exposition of the products of native industry and art while her armies are yet in ser vice against the Chinese. We presume that the great exposition at Kioto was opened, as per imperial decree, on April 1, and that, what ever be the fortunes of war meanwhile it will be kept open for the prescribed three months. We had news long agof the preparations for it; and we have no doubt, when we think how highly the Japanes excel all other Orientals in the skilled industrie and the fine arts, and how picturesque are the buildings erected for the Kioto Exposition, that these days are lively and charming ones in the ancient capital of the empire of the Mikados We guess that those people who have vis ited all the industrial expositions in Europe and America during the past forty years would see a spectacle more fascinating than any of them, besides plenty of beautiful and ingenious exhibits, the like of which were never seen out side of Japan, by visiting the Kioto Exposition Both old Japan and new Japan are now there in full array, and the most genial people in the world offer welcome to visitors of every race from every land.

Spain has not a doubt that the Cuban re bellion will be crushed by that peerless conquis tador, Field Marshal Campos, who is on his way to Santiago in a war ship. The Spanish repub licans stand in dread of CAMPOS; the insurgent Cubans of other years became familiar with his prowess, and the Riffs of Morocco have more recently known the terror of his name. The veteran soldier is the pride of the army, the but tress of the throne, the destroyer of Spain's

enemies the world over. It was as a triumphant hero that he sailed from Cadiz a few days ago.

amid the shouts of the enraptured populace. It took Campos some years to pacify Cuba when he was last there, and the pacification was brought about at a cost of thousands of troops and millions of money; but they believe he will reduce the enemy more quickly this time. He is to prepare for operations in May and June; he is to keep his troops in barracks during the three months of the rainy season; he is to be ready to so short, sharp, and decisive that the royal Government can look for his victorious return to Madrid in November, at which time he may be useful there. It is a pleasing programme; we do not suppose that the conquistador, who has had experience in the Spanish service Cuba, believes that it will be carried out.

A few days ago we printed the pictures of a lot of the leaders of free Cuba with whom CAMPOS will have to deal this time. Among them are José MARTI and MAXIMO GOMEZ.

We doubt if the Legislature has ever been asked to pass a law with more general unanimity than it is asked to pass the GRAY Racing bill. Let us have it; the sooner the better.

The plan proposed when the Legislature passed the Speedway act of 1893 represented merely rough outlines, casually suppo sufficient for the purpose, drawn with practically no real study of the problems directly involved, or of their relation to surrounding property and circumstances which might assume an important bearing upon the Speedproject remained in that condition down to Wednesday last. A public park, to cost several millions, was being built without the design or advice of any one qualified to express a decisive opinion on any feature of it. On Wednesday the icy appeared in the resolution of the Park Board. approving certain plans and certain recommendations of the Landscape Architect for perfecting the Driveway in a way impossible within the crude boundaries originally assigned to it. We congratulate the public upon this final submission of this property to the hands of competent supervision, and particularly we congratulate the horsemen upon the Speedway being placed where it can at last receive the benefit of thought and study, so that it shall be secured to them in its most satisfactory and most permanent form.

It is foolish for the Madrid press to complain that the American Government has disfavored Spain in her struggle with Cuba. The neutrality laws have been enforced along our coast with a degree of rigor that could hardly be surpassed. The customs officers have kept a close guard upon all parts of our seaboard, have repeatedly prevented the departure of anti-Spanish expeditions. We have been put to heavy expense in behalf of Spain since the Cuban insurrection for freedom broke out.

A communication in the Bridgeport Even ing Farmer argues that we should name our boat with special reference to the Valkyrie. The fearful girls from whom the English Valkyrie gets her name, the handmaids of ODIN, were, being interpreted, the "choosers of the slain." who determined and designated who should die on the battlefield. Fenris was a wolf so big that the Gods chained him up in anxiety. chained he is and will be until the Götterdammerung, when Fenris will burst his chains and in an all-consuming flame he will eat the Gods up, including the Valkyrie. "Hence," says this mythologist, "name the new boat Fenris." Ah, no. We are not sure that Fenris ever existed, or that he exists now, or that he will eat

the Valkyrie, or that the Valkyrie ever lived at all. We are sure, however, that now is a good time to pay a graceful compliment to the State of Rhode Island by taking Hope, her motto, as the boat's name; and we are sure also that Hope is a good name.

State Courts and Income Tax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No State court is likely to do as suggested by Mr. Charles E. Miller in your issue of to-day, viz., declare the Income Tax law to be unconstitutional. The State courts, upon questions involving the construction, interpretation, and validity of Federal laws, are bound by the decisions of the Federal courts (14 N. Y., 428; 84 ib., 205). The Income Tax law has been held by a Federal court to be constitutional, and this decision has been but partially reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. It follows, therefore, that the decision of the lower Federal court, so far as it is unreversed, must stand, and State courts are bound by that decision JAMES J. ALLEN.

Persecution of Jewish Boys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to the communication of Master Wenck asserting that only Jewish boys who cheat are shunned in our schools, I can only say that here the outcropping of inborn prejudice is clearly shown. The boys are Jews; hence they are prone to cheat. Now, an experience of many years in our public schools has taught me that cheating is no more inherent in one than in any other class or race, and statistics published by the Board of Education prove that a larger percentage, according to their numbers, of Jewish children graduate with honors than of any other race. You know what Abraham Lincoln said about "fooling the people all the time," &c. It holds good here, and it is wrong to imply even by innuendo that boys who succeed do so only by cheating.

Furthermore, the very gist of my contention is upheld by this boy's assertion that it is only in the primary department, where the "kids have not yet sense enough to know better," that this persecution exists. This is just the point of my appeal; the "kids" ought to be made to know better by their parents and teachers. With boys of Master Wenck's size the Jewish lads can be relied upon to cope mentally and physically. prove that a larger percentage, according to of Master Wenck's size the order physically.
A.O.

Bad Sentiment of a Militia General, To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: Just note Gen. McLeer's velvet gloved and mushy hand views of the use of the military. He has publicly infor riotously disposed that he doesn't "fire to matter how many innocent people the rioters may kill. As for popular sympathy, I have not heard of any asheription being taken up for the poor woman who, while carrying a dinner to her non-union husband, was set upon and beater nearly to death by several large, wives of the rioters. There has been no sympathy expressed, so far, within praise given to the two or three brave policemen who tried, against their comrades' wishes, to do their duty and preserve order, Arall 10, 1890.

Passed the Whinkey Bottle in Church

From the Philadelphia Record. ALLESTOWS, Pa., April 10.-Passing around whiskey bottle at a religious meeting is not regarded as a breach of the rules of decorum in Lehigh county. One night last week a party of young men attended services at the Sallsburg Reformed Church, and, during the exercises, a bottle was passed around and all hands drank to the health of the minister. The next day the party, consisting of William Itoth William Heimbach, and Edward and John were arrested. At a hearing last night Squire Koch decided that the act of the men was not a disturbance of a religious meeting, and discnarged the accused The costs were put on the congregation

Harvard Students Must Not Be in Business From the Boston Evening Transcript.

The young firm of Lamson, Wolffe & Co. was dissolved yesterday by mutual consent for a very novel reason. Mr. W. B. Wolffe is a senior at Harvard Colege, and the faculty has had its attention called to his connection with this firm, and Mr. Wolffe has beformed that he could not receive his degree if he remained in business. He promptly withdrew from the

Women to Rule the Town.

From the Morning Oregonian. Evokse, Or., April 5.—Reports were received to day of the city election held in Florence on Monday. They show that women have been elected to administer the affairs of that city for the ensuing term. The entire ouncil and the Recorder and Marshal are we There were two tickets, one of women and one of

Sapleat Dust.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"You bet I know when to come in when it rains,"
remarked Mr. Weary Watkins, in the course of heated

"It is a mighty good thing you do," retorted Mr. Hungry Higgins. "Et you didn't your name would be mud. Leastways, mostly mud."

DRILL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Emphatic Conclusions in Its Favor by One Who Is Best Qualified to Judge It.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I have been for some time a volunteer military instruc for in three different public schools of New York city. In that capacity I have drilled over five hundred boys of all classes in life, from the very poorest to those who are well to do. convictions which I have come to are, therefore, not based upon theory, as has been the case with every one of the persons who have spoken or written against the system that I know of, but upon an extensive actual experience. This experlence is not limited to the schools in which I have actually drilled the boys, but is supplemented by the statements made to me by others who are also volunteer instructors in other schools, and by the principals in a number of schools in which the scholars are drilled.

My experience and conviction are that the drill a highly beneficial to boys, and that none of the reasons which are brought forward against it have any substantial foundation.

I have never known any instructor or princ! pal of any school in which the instruction has been introduced to express any other opinion. I have seen and I see every day a slouchy, careless, slovenly boy converted into a straight,

I have seen and I see every day a slouchy, careless, slovenly boy converted into a straight, clean little soldier; a mischievous, insubordinate, and disorderly boy converted into one who is quiet, alert, and obedient. I see lessons better learned and school discipline better preserved, because the boys are in dread lest they should forfeit their drill or be deprived of the right to continue in the battalion. I find the boys proud of their school corps, inbuned with a respect for it and for their uniform, which leads them to tolerate no lies and stand for their honor like West Point cadets.

The influence is good, both physically and mentally. The pirate, cowboy, and highwayman ideas which dime novels develop in many growing boys vanish under the realities of actual military drill. No boy taught to handle a gun as a soldier dreams any more about revolvers and fighting Indians. I find that mothers, sisters, and anna see interested in the progress which the boys make, are proud of their appearance in uniform, and are delighted to see the change which the drill effects in them.

Instead of slouching along with uncertain step, head thrown forward, arms hanging carelessly, and chest contracted, the boys learn to walk with head erect, chest thrown out, a firm, even step, and graceful carriage; habits which develop the lungs and tend to prolong life. I do not think that this result can be obtained by gymnastic exercise, for that is exercise taken only as exercise, while the other brings in the element of pride, which makes the boy habitually practise what is known as a soldierly carriage. In addition, the setting up exercised develops the body uniformly and thoroughly.

The habit of listening for a word of command and acting unon it with promptness readers the boy alert, quickens his thoughts, and gives him the faculty of concentrating the attention. He learns to be proud of obesing, not to resent it. His teachers have a more diligent student, his parents a better disciplined, more obedient son. The principle of honor

parentage, in whose household English is unknown, who are brought up in circles utterly unfamiliar with American ideas and restive under the operation of our laws and institutions, are converted through this drill into as strong Americans as any son of the Pilgrims. They become loyal citizens, strongly opposed to anything which will interfere with the liberty of tis country and the enforcement of its laws. I have seen nothing which makes me think that military training causes the boys who are drilled to become belicose or bloodthirsty any more than teaching a boy the effects of alcohol upon the stomach would tend to make him desire to drink. It certainly does not begin to affect them as much as the blood-and-thunder stories of boy robbers, which they are so fond of reading. I think the boy who is taught when young what a soldier's life is, and that war is a serious and bloody thing, is much less likely to favor it than one who only knows it on the sentimental side. It should also be remembered that few of these boys will ever join the army, for the army is too small to allow them to do so. They give up their drill and go into business at an early age. If they had warlike ideas the experience of actual business life would knock it out of them. I would like to ask if any one ever heard of a National Guardsman who was anxious for war or even for riot duty. If they are not, why should these boys be? No experience, however, will deprive them of the military knowledge which they have obtained. Consequently, whenever an emergency comes when the nation needs defenders and is obliged to call for volunteers, those who will respond to its call, instead of being an untrained mob of no military value, will be at once fit by the training they received in boyhood to serve their country. That this will add greatly to the strength of this country, and thus tend to promote its peace, is to me a self-evident proposition which does not seem to have been considered by the ladies and theorists who are opposing this matter.

I do not

A Remarkable Family,

From the Christian Advoca Some years ago a person gave us the following table:

Mrs. Lurania Higgin, born 1766, died 1856; grandmother of the Rev. Dr. tieorge M. Steele.
Mrs. Abigail Harge, born 1769, died 1854; grandmother of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Studiey.
Mrs. Saily Chipman, born 1773, died 1857;
Mrs. Belniah Lyer, born June 17, 1775 day of the
battle of Bunker Hill, died 1868; mether of ten children: read the Hible through seventy times.
Mrs. Mrs. Hary Otherman, born 1785, died 1860.
Mrs. Mary Otherman, born 1785, died some years
ago, wife of the Rev. Bartholomew Otherman; mother
of Mrs. Abel Stevens.
Mrs. Tankful Willard, born 1786, died 1860.
Mrs. Tankful Willard, born 1786, died 1870; married the Rev. Eljah Willard.
Mrs. Beborah Pain, born 1790, died 1882 (7),
Mrs. Maria Atkins, born 1790, died 1882 (7),
Mrs. Maria Atkins, born 1790, died 1882,
Mrs. Maria Atkins, born 1790, died 1882,
Mrs. Maria Atkins, born 1790, died 1882, THE TEN SISTERS.

Mes. Maria Atkins, born 1746, died 1882.

Perceiving its extraordinary character, we sent it to the Rev. Dr. George M. Steele, as the first of the ten was represented to be his grandmother, to ascertain if it was authentic.

From him we have received facts which give it additional interest. The ten had three brothers, two of whom lived to be over 80 years of age. The sisters were all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, all singers, all married, and all but one had children. The parents were Thomas and Mary Gross of Wellifeet, Mass. Dr. Steele's grandmother died at 90 leaving 120 living descendants. He says that he knew all the sisters, some of them familiarly. They were persons of excellent sense, earnest and cheerful piety, taking a deep interest in public affairs, and among the most hearty people socially in the world. At one time the ten met in Hoston, and an ambrotype picture was taken of the group. group.
This account is the most interesting personal history relating to one family in the same generation that has ever come under our notice.

Bicycle Ways in a Michigan City. From the Detroit Free Press.

Benton Harbor, Mich., April 8.—Benton Harbor will be the first city in the United States to build along one of its public streets a track for the exclusive use of bleyclists. Plans are now complete for the way along Territorial street, and to-morrow morning graders will be set to work to carry out the design. It is preposed to construct the track six feet wide along the side of the adjoining street, and on a grade even with the sidewalk, leaving the shade trees to mark the line between the path for pedestrians and that for the wheel riders. The gutter will be reconstructed along the side of the bicycle track, and the outer edge of the latter will be defined and protected by posts piaced at intervals, which can be utilized as hitching posts. The path will be made of earth, with hard clay surface. About one mile of the track will be built now as an experiment. If it proves satisfactory tracks on the principal streets along the town will be made.

Money that Doesn't Talk. I rom the Chicago Daily Tribune.

"Paw, what does it mean when they say money talks?" asks Johnny.
"It means." said Mr. Bilius, after reflecting a moment, "that it sometimes helps a man that's got it to talk a little louder than the other fel-low."

ain't it?"
"Er-ah-haven't you anything to do? Suppose you go out and bring in your kindling wood."

Sighted a Plane at Sea.

From the Philadelphia Record. A plane adrift at sea was the strange sight re-cently witnessed by the crew of the pilot hand. H. Edmunds. Where it came from notedly knows, but it was undoubtedly a portion of the cabin furniture of some foundered craft whose name will some day appear on the list of missing vascels. It was badly damaged by the sea, but the interior was intact. The maker's name was not distinguishable. The location in which it was seen was about ten miles east of the kits.

was seen was about ten miles east of the Five Fathom Bank Lightship. Discouraging to Forestry.

Pross the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A rifle that will go through twenty-four inches of ak and a human body at 1,000 yards, such as the new army rifle will do, destroys the previously existing high premium on trees in time of taitle. Springtime in Kansas.

I rom the Topeka State Journal.

The Yates Centre Mandolin Club has begun to roam about nights.

THE CHIAPAS BOUNDARY.

Points in the Long Dispute that Have Non Been Amleably Settled,

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The details of the agreement reached by Mexico and Guatemala on their boundary dispute show a settlement which may fairly be hoped to prove final, it still requires ratification by the Senate of Mexico and the National Assembly at Guatemain, and it contains elements yet to be determined, including the fixing of indemnity by an arbitrary and the adjustment of any disputes in conflicting surveys by accepting a mean between them. But there is no reason to apprehend any perilons controversy over these minor points, now that the main dispute has been settled pea efully. There is, indeed, an agreeable time of suavity in the new agreement. Guntemala example, observes that in paying the indentity to be fixed upon she does so "for the sake of harmony" and even "through a reeling of the tice," no idea of compulsion being intimated

The dispute may even be traced to the discent

the freeing of the Spanish colonies from the mother country. It appeared again in 18.1 and in 1873; but the formal treats, of Sept. 1. 1882, fixes the existing status. The preliminary basis for this trenty was arranged in New York and there signed by President Parries and Mesars, Herrera and Cruz for Guatema a and by Minister Romero for Mexico. It was dated Aug. 12, 1882, and stipulated that the terri-Mexico; and it was somewhat sonorously clared that "the republic of Guatemaia, being satisfied with the due appreciation that Mexico satisfied with the due appreciation that Mexico entertains of its course, and with the acknowledgment that the high aims which inspired what was agreed upon in the foregoing articles are worthy and honorable, will not demand pecuniary indemnity or other compensation on account of the preceding stipulations. In case of dispute as to the dividing line, the President of the United States was to be invited to act as umpire. In the drawing of the line actual possession was "to serve as a basis, as general rule." for which, however, a substitute hight be made by common consent, with "mutual compensations."

rule." for which, however, a substitute might be made by common consent, with "mutual compensations."

All this was rather general. But in the final treaty, which was signed the following month in the city of Mexico by Mr. Herrera, the Guatemaian Minister there, and by Secretary Mariscal, the exact boundary was set forth with topagraphical detail in eight particulars. Once more the claim of Guatemaia to Chiapas and Seconusco was abandoned and an entire article of the treaty was gravely devoted to the declaration that "the Mexican republic properly appreciates the conduct of Guatemala and acknowledges that the motives which have prompted the foregoing renunciation are as worthy as they are honorable, declaring that, in similar circumstances, Mexico would have pursued the sama course. Guatemaia, on her part, satisfied with this solemn acknowledgment and declaration, will not demand indemnity of any kind by reason of the foregoing stipulation."

It will be observed that in this final treaty there was no provision for arbitration by the Precident of the United States in case of disagreement. It has also been urged in behalf of Guatemaia that she lost more under the formai treaty than was contemplated in the preliminary basis but however that may be it is the

treaty than was contemplated in the preliminary basis; but, however that may be, it is the treaty that determines the final agreement. Following that treaty came boundary commissions. Disputes, however, arose between Mr. Miles Rock, the chief of the Guntemaian Commission, and Mr. Pastrana, the chief of the Mexican Commission.

sions. Disputes, however, arose between Mr. Miles Rock, the chief of the Guatemalan Commission, and Mr. Pastrana, the chief of the Mexican Commission.

It is not worth while now to go into the merits of the disputes over what is called the Santhago-Chixoy parallel and the other controversies. Possibly one of the very points which originally was intended to guard against trouble, namely, that of actual possession, had the contrary effect, since it may have prompted the securing of possession with the result of creating new complications. A leading complaint of Moxico was that Guatemala invaded her territory, destroying lumber camps there and endeavoring to prevent the felling of trees. The line was to run east of the Lacantum basin, and a leading question arose as to the proper boundary in the neighborhood of the Lacantum Biver. The settlement actually reached is that Guatemala shall pay damages, hereafter to be assessed by an arbiter, on account of her destruction of logging camps and other property in the West Lacantum territory, thus showing an abandonment of her claims there. On the other hand, Mexico withdrew her claim for indemnity for expenses through having mobilized her troops owing to Guatemala's conduct in that region. A second concession seems to be that of referring the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Guatemala to an arbiter.

Both countries are now to occur without hindrance the portions of the disputed territory which both surveying commissions have agreed on assigning to one or the other country. Another article of the agreement endeavors to fix the geographical points relating to the Chizoy and Usumasinta rivers, in the houndary treaty provision was made for determining the line aecording to the deposit channel of these two rivers, and one of the points of dispute brought in a question as to what the stream denominated the Usumasinta really was. Regarding this point there has been much written, which, however, it is now not worth while to review, since it may fairly be hoped that the prese

-The law French term "vendue," colloquially pronounced "vahadoo," is still used in oze by country folk in many parts of the United State though it is now seldom seen in print, the word "sale" or " auction " having taken its place. It is no

"sale" or "auction" having taken its place. It is not ticeable that young persons use the more medicin terms, and the old word is likely seen to disappear from the mouths of the people.

—" Not worth a copper" and "not worth a red" are phrases that seem to have almost disappeared along with "not worth a continental," and "not worth a continental dawn." Richard Grant White made the continental damn." Richard Grant White made to blundering conjecture that this last was a sort of call gerated American form of expression, and apparently did not suspect that the "continental" was the worthless paper money of the Revolutionary and Com-

federation period.

—Pay Inspector James Fulton, who died the effect day assentor officer of the Naval Pay Corps, had seen less sea duty than any other man of his rank. He had been at sea in all less than eight years. His term of shore duty footed up more than twenty three rears, and he had been unemployed just four years. Several men much below him in rank have far exceeded his sea service, though few as long as twenty years in the corps have been as short a time unemployed. —One gets a notion of the possibilities of coyster will

ture from the calculation of a German student, who believes that an oyster egg has only 1-1.145.000th of a chance to reach maturity when exposed to natural conditions. A pinch of sand may destroy the tiny if a of the young oyster, and the possibility of bringing of maturity a larger proportion of the eggs lies in the ab lity of the syster planter to modify natural conditions. so as to protect the puny oyster from the daugers that "Flitting" is the term used by the Pennsylvania

Germans for a family moving. This is also a Sected usage, and it is nearer the original meaning of the word than is the more common modern acceptation Philologists conjecture that the word has reached its present common meaning through a fancled relation to the word "fleet," A flitting in the collequial near of the Pennsylvania Germans does not mean a basiy

sometimes marks the word.

-According to a publication of the patriotic hered. Hary societies of the United States, Binney & Bornidson, type founders, of Philadelphia, first began to manufacture the dollar mark in 1797, and it was in the same year that the mark first appeared in ledger of the firm. Many private account books of the period still kept their records in pounds shillings, and pence, and the dollar mark was scares in many such books even after the beginning of the present. century. Of course the shilling still has vogue in the speech of the shop in several parts of this country,

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Dean Hode is back at localester with \$2,500 for the repairs of the cathedral, the profits of his lectures in this country. He found that his lecture on "Persons Does all money talk?" persisted Johnny,
"N.no. Not exactly."
Then money that can't talk is hush money.
Er-ah—haven't you anything to do.

Endeavors the being made in England to establish a Sabbatica year, one year's test in seven for school teachers. The experiment has already to on tried with an acredit as based one American codege, the frame calciant—for short distances. have proved a failure in Poris, owing to the opposition of the driv-ers, who defected to the loss of their pour course. Now there is take of the public combining to refuse long

bures even for the longer distances.

Topestry has proved a failure as a manufacture in Furland. The Hoyal Windsor works, established by the efforts of the late Duke of Albany, have sold their cartoons and looms. The cartoons, made by well-known English artists, brought almost nothing. An Antikatzen Verein exists at Munster, in Westphalin, whose members are judged to kill all the stray cats they find. The talls are brought as evidence to the society's rooms, and last year 1 222 were bounded. icty's operations to does, but it was voted down

in. A proposal was made recently to extend the Lippe Detmoid is threatened with extinction as a sovereign State. It comprises 450 square miles, ad contains 130,000 inhabitants. Prince Waldemar die 4 recently leaving only an insune brother of 64 to suc ceed him. It seems likely that it will be annexed to the 183 square index of Schaumburg Lapps, reducing the number of German States to twenty-five.